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12-010

## DARWIN INITIATIVE

### APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 11 COMPETITION: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate A4 sheet if necessary. Do not reduce the font size below 10pt or the paragraph spacing.

**Submit by 13 January 2003**

**1. Name and address of organisation**

RSPB,

**2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)**

Empowering the people of Tristan to implement the CBD.

**3. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.**

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
<b>Surname</b>	Stevenson		Glass
<b>Forename(s)</b>	James		James
<b>Post held</b>	Global Programmes Officer		Chief Islander
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>			Tristan da Cunha Council.
<b>Department</b>			
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Fax</b>			
<b>Email</b>			

**4. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

**Aims**  
The RSPB champions the conservation of birds and other biodiversity in the UK and worldwide, for wildlife, the environment and people. The RSPB works for a healthy environment rich in birds and wildlife; it depends on the support and generosity of others to make a difference. It works with bird and habitat conservation organisations in a global partnership called 'BirdLife International' and our international vision is to maintain the numbers, diversity and geographic distribution of the world's most important sites, species and habitats.

**Activities**  
The problems facing wild birds and the environment are large and complex. To make the greatest impact, we focus on priority species, habitats and sites, setting clear conservation objectives for each.  
The RSPB leads action for bird conservation by:

- researching conservation issues and developing policies and practical actions to protect important wildlife habitats
- informing and involving our more than 1 million members in conservation issues, placing strong emphasis on youth and education
- working with central and local government to create solutions to conservation problems
- working in partnership with industry, landowners, the public and other conservation bodies to secure a better future for wildlife and the environment.

## Achievements

All RSPB's work is underpinned by research and investigation carried out by our own scientists and specialist advisors. We have developed sophisticated site and species database management tools for our own internal use and for wider national and international use. We influence land use and economic policies and campaign for better wildlife protection nationally and internationally. We regularly brief and advise decision makers, political advisors, civil servants, parliamentary officials and journalists.

We protect the habitats of threatened birds and manage more than 140 nature reserves covering more than 111,000 hectares. Our nature reserves are home to 80% of the rarest or most threatened bird species in the UK. Each year over 1 million visits are made to RSPB nature reserves. Local community involvement is an important aspect of our approach to nature conservation. *Birds*, our members' magazine has a readership of over 1.6 million.

RSPB has worked to encourage appreciation of the environment by ensuring that it is included in the National Curriculum. We also provide resources for children's classroom studies. Our education newsletters go to all sixth forms and colleges of further education. We run community programmes to raise local awareness of important habitats and bird species. We have more than 450 RSPB Wildlife Explorers' groups.

We work in partnership with industry, land managers, statutory and public bodies and other conservation organisations. Commercial partners include Tesco, Honda UK, Karrimor and Canon UK. The RSPB Visa credit card launched ten years ago with the Co-operative Bank has raised over £3 million. We have teamed up with Scottish and Southern Energy to create RSPB Energy offering gas and electricity from renewable sources. We work with agricultural colleges and university departments to influence the farmland managers of tomorrow.

Internationally, as resources for conservation are very limited, RSPB and RSPB-supported scientists focus on identifying and conserving key habitats and species, working with other BirdLife Partners to set conservation priorities. As part of this work the Important Bird Area programme is a powerful tool to ensure that available resources are channelled to finding and protecting sites of global importance. The RSPB works with BirdLife Partners to influence decision makers including governments, businesses and donors. We seek to influence individual states worldwide and organisations such as the EU. Threats to the world's wetlands, to migratory species, and issues such as climate change are tackled through our work on international conventions. Our individually developed country programmes allow us to provide targeted financial and technical assistance when available. We work as the main supporting partner to BirdLife partners in 10 African countries (including Tanzania and Kenya) and 8 European countries as well as in India and Sri Lanka. We also support the BirdLife network in the Middle East, Asia and the Americas and we are active in the UK Overseas Territories.

## 5. Has your organisation received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

1. We received funding of (awarded in the Third Round) for a project to identify and compile a "Directory of important ornithological sites in Tanzania". This project was successfully completed.
2. We currently manage a project in Belarus, supported by a Darwin grant of (awarded in the Seventh Round). This is a 3-year project entitled "Management Planning for Conservation of Mesotrophic Fen Mire Biodiversity in Belarus". This project is near completion and the final report is being prepared.
3. We currently manage a project in Africa, part-funded by a Darwin grant of (awarded in the Ninth Round). This is a 3-year project to develop "Actions plans for conservation of globally threatened birds in Africa". This project is now in its second year.
4. We currently manage a project in Kenya, part-funded by a Darwin grant of (awarded in the Tenth Round). This is a 3-year project - 'Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: Improving monitoring, management and conservation action' will help Nature Kenya to establish and co-ordinate an effective, sustainable monitoring system at 60 Important Biodiversity Areas, to track the status of the IBA network and feedback directly into improved site management, conservation action and national reporting.

## 6. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their role and responsibilities in the project. The extent of their involvement at all stages in the project should be detailed, including in project development. Please provide written evidence of this partnership.

**James Glass**, Chief Islander, Tristan da Cunha (also the Island Administrator, Bill Dickson.): James proposed this project to RSPB at a meeting held at the FCO in 2002. More recently, he has made constructive comments about the way the project can proceed, offering accommodation and support from the islanders. (See joint letter of support from the Island Administrator.) He will be the key link with the island population.

**BirdLife South Africa**, PO Box 515, Randburg 2125, South Africa, Director **Dr Aldo Berruti**. BirdLife South Africa is RSPB's nearest BirdLife partner in the region. They will provide local support to the project, assisting with logistics and hosting workshops as well as lending ongoing support beyond the project. (See BirdLife South Africa's letter of support.)

**Dr Peter Ryan**, Percy FitzPatrick Institute, University of Cape Town. Dr Ryan is the leading expert on the biodiversity of the islands in the Tristan Group. He has commented on early drafts of the project will provide guidance throughout, particularly at the annual workshops in South Africa. He will be the main author of the field guide. (See letter of support.)

**7. What steps have been taken to (a) engage at all appropriate levels within the host country partner organisations to ensure full support for the project and its outcomes; and (b) ensure the benefits of the project continue despite staff changes in these organisations?**

- a) Tristan is very remote, so face-to-face communication is seldom possible. The project arose from discussions with James Glass in the UK. An RSPB staff member has visited Tristan to discuss details, but most communication has been via E-mail. The Administrator and the Chief Islander have represented the views of the islanders, but the project recognises the necessity to engage with the entire population, and so islanders will be assisted to participate in the process and share ownership of the plan.
- b) Both the staff of RSPB and BirdLife South Africa involved in the project work within teams, so that, if one staff member working on a project leaves, their work can be continued by the team until a replacement is found. If James Glass is replaced as chief islander then his replacement will assume his duties. Dr. Ryan would be hard to replace and his departure might mean that the Field guide would be delayed.

**8. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.**

As we explained in Section 7, engagement of the wider population of Tristan in the planning stages has been impossible. However, there have been ongoing discussions about the project proposal and, once the project begins, the population will assume increasing control over the process. RSPB has worked with BirdLife South Africa since 1994 on a wide variety of topics. RSPB has also worked with Dr Peter Ryan on issues relating to seabirds on Gough and Inaccessible Islands, with some funding from FCO.

**PROJECT DETAILS**

**9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.**

**Purpose; To increase local people's control, ownership and involvement in implementing the CBD in Tristan da Cunha.**

Most external interest has been in the biodiversity of the uninhabited islands that the Tristanians seldom visit. This project, while paying due attention to the importance of Gough and Inaccessible, will focus on the interaction between the people of Tristan and their biodiversity, which happens particularly on Tristan and Nightingale Islands.

By increasing the residents' (the main user's of the islands biodiversity) control over the conservation and sustainable use of their biodiversity, we will not only increase conservation efforts on the islands, but also improve the sustainability of those efforts. We will also ensure that use of the biodiversity is sustainable and that the benefits accruing from it are shared equitably.

**10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

This is a new initiative, building upon a substantial body of work, mostly carried out on the uninhabited islands of Gough and Inaccessible with grants from FCO, Darwin, RSPB and the University of Capetown.

**11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD, thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.**

To date, conservation attention has focused on the uninhabited islands of Gough and Inaccessible where one component of the CBD; *the conservation of biodiversity*, has been implemented relatively well. However, the important global biodiversity of the other islands has been comparatively neglected. Furthermore, two components of the CBD, *'the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits'* have yet to be implemented, making the sustainability of current efforts questionable. This project will help implement all the components of the CBD.

The biodiversity strategy and action plan will be a step towards assuring sustainable use of biodiversity, as such the project will contribute directly to implementation of Article 6 (a) of the CBD. This project will link biodiversity planning to the needs and aspirations of the people of Tristan, encompassing the need for sustainable livelihoods, and acknowledging the cultural traditions of the people. Consequently, the project will also contribute directly to implementation of Article 6 (b) of the CBD.

The focal points for Tristan's biodiversity are the Administrator, the Environment Policy Department at FCO and the UK Embassy in S.A. The workshops in SA and London will allow participation of those unable to visit the island.

**12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country?**

This project arose because the Tristan group's terrestrial biodiversity is of extremely high importance to the UK, holding 11 globally threatened and three near-threatened bird species; more than any other UK Overseas Territory. The islands are also important for marine mammals, plants and invertebrates.

Invasive species of plants and animals present recognised threats to the islands' biodiversity and there is cause for concern regarding the effect of fisheries and of climate change upon seabirds. The project will try to assess these threats and prioritise any action that should be taken.

**13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country**

All livelihoods on Tristan are based upon the natural resources of the islands. Islanders keep livestock; grow potatoes and harvest fish and lobsters. The commercial fishery is the only activity that generates a significant income to the islanders, although, tourism, based on viewing wildlife, is growing. The project will examine all the ways that the islanders interact with their biodiversity with a view to its effective long-term management. Increasing benefits from tourism and agriculture will be key areas of interest for the islanders when they participate in the strategic planning process. Households on Tristan will benefit directly from the project, which will pay for the provision of accommodation and services by the community.

**14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the project outputs will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.**

The impact of the project will be to greatly increase the long term involvement of the people of Tristan da Cunha in the management and monitoring of their own biodiversity, in compliance with the CBD and facilitated by a mutually agreed strategy and action plan (NBSAP).

This impact will be achieved by using the NBSAP as a process, rather than as a document, to engage all of the stakeholders in the process from beginning to end. This process will require an exchange of skills and knowledge between the project staff and local people, and that a network of ongoing support from off-island is established. All the reference materials and equipment necessary for carrying out future work will be generated as part of the process.

The project outputs will be disseminated internationally. The plan will be available in technical and popular versions. A popular field guide to wildlife will be drafted and there will be media releases, scientific papers, articles, and presentations generated from the island but distributed through RSPB and BirdLife South Africa, which both have web-sites. A summary of lessons learnt will be supplied to the UK CBD focal points at DEFRA and the FCO.

The outputs will be put into effect through participation and training. For example; 1. The Biodiversity Strategy and the subsequent Action Plan will be produced collaboratively and therefore 'owned' by all those who have a role to play in its delivery (the islanders, the participating NGOs and individuals in South Africa and the UK). The relevant government agencies in UK and also South Africa will be consulted to ensure that the final version of the strategy is acceptable to all. Dissemination of the project aims, for example media releases, popular articles, will therefore target these stakeholders as well as an international audience. 2. The key stakeholders in implementing the Biodiversity Convention on the islands (the residents) will be able, through the training provided by the project, to make use of the project outputs that they have contributed to. Furthermore, lessons learnt from the project of relevance to other Overseas Territories will be supplied to the UK CBD focal point at DEFRA and staff at the FCO.

**15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?**

The project will leave a lasting legacy, not only in terms of resources and reference materials but in terms of a shift in attitude by the islanders towards the obligations that they have under the CBD and also the Basel, SPAW, CITES, CMS (Albatrosses and Petrels etc), Ramsar, London, SPREP, and World Heritage Conventions. Action required for implementation of these conventions (whether in Tristan, the UK, St Helena or South Africa) will be put into a locally owned Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, leading to longer-term compliance. The Darwin project will leave a trained team on the island of Tristan, supported by partners in South Africa and London, with a portfolio of prioritised projects suitable for funding. The precise requirements for monitoring and action will be defined and resourced. The project will be a catalyst for broadening international attention and funding towards the inhabited island of Tristan and neighbouring Nightingale Island.

**16. What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?**

The biggest obstacles to achieving lasting impact are: 1) The isolation of the islands from the rest of the world and from each other, addressed by provision of satellite phones and by placing more emphasis on the islands that the islanders regularly visit. 2) The limited organisational capacity of the Tristan community, which will be enhanced by: a) Improving local interest in and control of the process through full participation and training b) Increasing the amount of support that the community can expect from outside. Finally, both RSPB and BirdLife South Africa recognise the need to continue working with the people of Tristan after Darwin funding ends.

**17. How will the work be distinctive and innovative? How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?**

The Darwin project will be distinctive and innovative because it makes a serious attempt to balance the needs and aspirations of all the islanders with their responsibility to conserve biodiversity. We believe that it is essential to engage the community in the management of all the islands, but that the starting place must be the point at which the human community interacts with its biodiversity. That is why the project will engage a socio-economist, who will ensure that the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is a genuine collaboration between local people and visiting scientists.

Biologists have, quite rightly, seen the uninhabited and relatively pristine islands of Gough and Inaccessible as their first priority. This project will put a lot of effort into the inhabited island of Tristan and its near neighbours in order to engage the population in biodiversity conservation. The process will be designed to suit local needs, rather than the people being trained to fit the process.

Another unusual aspect of the project is that it involves local people and foreign scientists from South Africa and the UK, demanding active components in all three places.

Most of the islands are uninhabited and difficult to get to. The terrain on all the islands is extremely mountainous and the climate is harsh. This project will require some careful preparation regarding health and safety and communications.

The Darwin Project will be advertised through a broad range of outputs displaying the new Darwin logo. The project will be publicised in the UK and South Africa, using the web-sites of the agencies involved as well as the media. RSPB and BirdLife South Africa have their own magazines that will feature articles and there will be opportunities to publish articles in commercial magazines. The UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum will publicise the project on its website and in its newsletter. A new Field Guide to the wildlife of Tristan da Cunha will be designed.

The Darwin workshops in South Africa and the UK will be attended by a wide group of people and agencies with interests in Tristan, including government departments, such as FCO, and embassy staff.

**18. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.**

The production of Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans is underway in several UK Overseas Territories. The first to be completed, in 2003, will be for Bermuda, funded by the Darwin Initiative. Others, in TCI and the Falklands, are being funded by FCO. Having several teams working in different territories is helpful because the different projects can share lessons learned through existing networks. However, the local situation in each territory is unique. Tristan is the most remote, with the smallest human population, the roughest terrain and the highest rate of endemism. With only 300 people, it is possible to engage the entire population in the process.

A previous Darwin project in Tristan concentrated on Gough Island, which is a World Heritage Site and has an active management plan that can inform the planning process for the whole group.

**19. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?**

Training will be aimed at the people of Tristan da Cunha, on several levels:

As a result of the socio-economist's work, a level of common understanding will be reached regarding the basic principles, priorities and ethics of biodiversity conservation, and of concepts such as sustainability as used in the CBD. The means of delivering this will be varied, including formal lessons in school, adult workshops and informal chats over tea with residents at home. This is a two way process, so that the scientists can understand the islanders, and *vice-versa*, to enable all stakeholders to participate in a meaningful debate about the future of their own biodiversity. The principal of training the trainers will apply here, so that islanders spread the word to each other.

Islanders will participate in fieldwork to pass on their local knowledge to the project as well as to learn from the scientists. This process will help to identify those individuals who have the most interest in biodiversity. These individuals will also receive training in the basic monitoring, reporting and management skills to be identified in the action plan.

The workshops in South Africa and the UK will be open to a limited number of students (depending on venue) who can benefit from the project.

In year 3 the plan will become active and the effectiveness of the training provided will be assessed by project staff as tasks are carried out by the trainees.

**20. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.**

The project's benefits will continue through the implementation of the NBSAP, which will form the framework for future work by islanders and for interventions from outside. The participative planning process will result in a small, trained team on Tristan, supported by a sympathetic population with a shared understanding and vision of what biodiversity means to them. In South Africa and the UK, the existing network of partners will be strengthened and awareness of Tristan's significance will be increased. All of the training needed to implement the NBSAP will be met by the Darwin Project, which will end at the point where the plan has been actively implemented for one season. To enable future work, the project will produce a suite of project proposals ready to submit to donors, so that work can be funded from non-Darwin sources. RSPB and BirdLife South Africa will remain involved with identified roles in implementing the plan after the Darwin project ends. Raised international awareness will catalyse a broadening of international attention and funding towards Tristan and Nightingale islands.

**21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.**

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
<b>Year 1:</b>	
June-August	Staff appointed and recruited; equipment and supplies sourced in UK and SA. Staff trained and briefed; Scientific literature collated and reviewed; Project leaflet printed.
September	Planning and logistics meeting in South Africa; Staff and equipment in Tristan. Work started on field guide, based on materials from Peter Ryan. Six monthly report submitted.
October to March	Socio-economic survey conducted; population trained to participate in the process; agreed process and agenda established: databases generated; 1 summer's biodiversity fieldwork conducted in Tristan, Reports and habitat maps; NPOA for albatrosses and petrels drafted.  Annual report submitted, and newsletter circulated, plus media releases.
<b>Year 2:</b>	
April	Staff in South Africa for 1st Workshop in S. A. to review data and draft strategy (as far as progress has allowed) and plan season's activities in detail.
May	New staff recruited and trained, if necessary.
June	First draft of strategy produced for circulation (incomplete);
July	Meet with UK stakeholders to consider draft strategy; Strategy and data updated and comments sent to Tristan and S.A.
September	Participative planning in Tristan to finalise the strategy; 2nd season of field-work in Tristan; Six-monthly report submitted.
January to March	First draft of Action plan completed. Work on project concept notes commenced. Completed strategy signed off by FCO, Tristan Council etc. Action plan (first draft) agreed in Tristan. Annual report submitted, and newsletter circulated, plus media releases.
<b>Year 3:</b>	
April	2 <sup>nd</sup> workshop in S.A. updates and informs draft Action Plan and project concepts.
June	Workshop in UK to consider the Action Plan and project concepts.
September	Six-monthly report submitted.
August to March	First season of projects completed. Proposals submitted to donors for future activities in the Action Plan. (Note donor deadlines likely to be November –December). Project evaluation by stakeholders and staff, and final report, newsletter and media releases.  Draft Field guide ready for printing.

Sept 2005- March 2006	11B	1 socio-economic paper and at least three biological papers will be submitted for publication.
Sept 2004- March 2005	12A	A biological recording system will be established for those islands where there is none. This will relate to the monitoring needs of the strategy.
Sept 2004- March 2005	13A	A collection of invertebrates will be made to aid with identification. One set will remain in Tristan, while others will be sent to specialists.
April 2004- March 2005  April 2005- March 2006	14A	At least two workshops will be held; one in South Africa and one in the UK.  At least two workshops will be held; one in South Africa and one in the UK.
April 2005- March 2006	14B	At least one Conference (either hosted by RSPB or UKOTCF) will include a presentation about the Darwin Project.
Sept 2003- March 2006	15A	At least two national press releases in South Africa.
April 2003- March 2004  April 2004- March 2005  April 2005- March 2006	15C	At least one national press release in UK.  At least one national press release in UK.  At least one national press release in UK.
April 2003- March 2004  April 2004- March 2005  April 2005- March 2006	16A	3 newsletters will be produced; one each year, as popular versions of the Annual Report.
April 2003- March 2004  April 2004- March 2005  April 2005- March 2006	16B	Annual Newsletter to every household on Tristan (<100)
April 2003- March 2004  April 2004- March 2005  April 2005- March 2006	16C	Annual Newsletter to stakeholders in South Africa, other OTs and the UK (c200)
April 2005- March 2006	17B	The current loose network of interested scientists will be formalised.
March 2006	20	worth of computer + satellite phone + surplus food will be handed over.
Sept 2004- March 2005	22	Number not known at present, but likely to be less than 12.
April 2003- March 2006	23	RSPB - mostly in staff time, including support staff. BirdLife South Africa - mostly in staff time and office costs. University of Cape Town - £1 for Dr. Peter Ryan's time.

**22. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)**

To increase local people's control, ownership and involvement in implementing the CBD in Tristan da Cunha, several changes need to take place:

- Local awareness and understanding of the CBD and its relevance has to be increased. Following a baseline survey appropriate training will be offered in a manner that suits the island situation. (The entire process will be tailored to local wishes and needs.) The indicator for this will be provided by participatory appraisals at the beginning and end of the project.
- Local people have to be intimately involved in the planning process. The project aims to have input from every household. The level of involvement will be recorded in the strategy and action plan documents, which will be signed off by representatives of the community.
- Local capacity for management and monitoring of biodiversity has to be improved. This will be demonstrated in the final year by a season of implementation, carried out by the people themselves.
- A network of support has to be established off island, to help the people of Tristan to deliver their strategy. The Action Plan will commit overseas partners to specific tasks and they will sign the final document in recognition of this.
- Funding has to be available to carry out management and monitoring after the Darwin project ends. Project proposals will be submitted in year three, for work after the Darwin project ends.
- Because Tristan's participation in the wider conservation agenda is inhibited by poor communications, efforts must be made to provide improved and affordable links by satellite. A laptop and satellite phone will be left on the island, in good working order.

**23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures**

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month (starting April)	Standard Output Number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc)
Sept 2003-March 2004	5	A season's fieldwork training for a core of 10 Tristanians who show genuine interest. (Includes use of equipment such as GPS, data handling and Health and Safety.)
Sept 2004-March 2005		A second season's fieldwork training for a core of 10 Tristanians. (Some will be new recruits for year 2)
Sept 2005-March 2006		A season of practical training to the above individuals in delivering aspects of the Action Plan, such as monitoring, data handling and control of invasives. A smaller number (4) will receive training in project management and proposal writing.
Sept 2003-March 2004	6A	Training provided to local people (300) to enable them to participate fully in the planning process; led by Socio-economist.
Sept 2004-March 2005	7	4 photographic identification guides (birds, plants, inverts, mammals), and 3 survey manuals will be generated as the project develops.
Sept 2004-March 2005		Education materials for the school will also be produced (1 pack).
Sept 2003-March 2006	8	Field season October to March, will be spent in country (29 weeks) (87 man/weeks) plus several weeks in South Africa.
Sept 2003-March 2006		Field season October to March, will be spent in country (29 weeks) (87 man/weeks) plus several weeks in South Africa.
Sept 2003-March 2006		Field season October to March, will be spent in country (29 weeks) (58 man/weeks) plus several weeks in South Africa.
Sept 2004-March 2005	9	A Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be produced, building on existing management plans for two islands and generating two more island management plans.
Sept 2005-March 2006	10	A single Field Guide will be produced (apart from the training versions mentioned above).



## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe how the progress of the project, including towards delivery of outputs, will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logistical Framework.

The lasting effects of the programme on the people of Tristan, in terms of increased capacity, will be measured by:

- Signatories on key documents: indicating Tristanian participation in the process and results.
- Results of short repeat participatory appraisal in year 3; indicating changes in awareness, knowledge and attitude since year 1.
- 1 season of Tristan-led fieldwork in Yr 3, indicating that the islanders have the capacity to continue after the team has left.
- Funding proposals submitted to donors to continue work after the Darwin project ends.

To evaluate whether the knowledge of biodiversity is sufficient for good management the following indicators were identified:

- Habitat maps generated for Tristan and Nightingale; the other main islands already have these.
- Species counts (or estimates based on sampling) for all significant species;
- Invertebrate sampling will provide some basic information on the importance of this neglected group, related to the habitats identified above.

The task of identifying conservation priorities on grounds of livelihoods (utility) as well as science will involve some resolution of conflicts by reaching a consensus among the stakeholders, both on and off the island. The success of this task will be indicated through the report of the socio-economic study in year 1 and evidence found in the completed biodiversity strategy that will record the results of the negotiation process.

The increased capacity of local people to manage their own biodiversity hinges on the effectiveness of the training component and the degree of participation in the process. The following indicators were identified:

- Entire population of Tristan (300 people) trained to participate in planning process; the effectiveness of this will be tested by reference to the finished NBSAP, both its content and the language used.
- 4 participative planning workshops will be attended by people from Tristan, South Africa and the UK. The Workshop reports will reflect the degree of participation.
- 10 islanders trained for tasks in the strategy; more than 10 islanders will be trained in the hope that at least 10 will become competent in the required tasks. The effectiveness of this will be measured in the implementation phase in year three.
- Satellite connection improves communication; this will enable the islanders to get more outside help when needed and its effectiveness will be measured in terms of its use in year three.
- S. Africa & UK support network established; the network will provide named individuals responsible for particular duties or actions in the finished Action Plan.

A programme of work to actively conserve and manage key species and habitats will commence, demonstrating that the new strategy and action plan is being implemented. The following indicators were identified:

- New work starts with minimum input from off-island, in year 3.
- Key invasive species controlled; action to control invasives where they are doing most harm will be a priority in the plan.
- Key native species increase; this will take some time to achieve, but the ongoing monitoring plan will reveal changes from permanent plots and other, monitoring methods.
- 4 proposals for implementing components of the plan sent to donors by December 2005; some interventions will be routine and have no financial costs, while others will require funding from off the island. Therefore, it is planned to submit proposals for future work well before the Darwin project finishes.
- 6 concept notes produced by March 2006, in order to prepare for a second wave of proposals to donors after the Darwin project.

The project aims and results will be disseminated primarily locally but also internationally, in order to spread ownership and responsibility for delivering the plan. The indicators for this will be:

- The Plan will be available in technical and popular versions, on island, in London, St Helena & Cape Town
- Media releases, scientific papers, articles, images and presentations will be copied to the Darwin Initiative.
- A project newsletter will be a public version of each annual report.

The progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated by the project manager, who will report back to the project partners and seek their guidance at the four workshops held as part of the project.

**25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?**

The people of Tristan, represented by the Island Council and the Administrator will own the strategy and plan and be involved in monitoring as well as management of the key sites and species. They will contribute to all the outputs before they are circulated. There will be an end of project evaluation in Tristan, Cape Town and London.

**26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?**

Once the team is on Tristan, expenditure is non-negotiable as there are few options for accommodation, transport or communications, and the health and safety requirements are considerable. However, purchasing most of the team's provisions and equipment in South Africa will make a considerable saving. The islanders, the RSPB and BirdLife South Africa will all provide in-kind services that would normally have to be bought.

RSPB's purchasing policy, overseen by its Finance Division, requires that good value is obtained, but also that purchases are ethical and as environmentally sound as possible.

**27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year). Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.**

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 May 2003 – 30 September 2003	30 October 2003	Yes
Annual report	1 May 2003 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2004	Yes
Six month report	1 May 2004 – 30 September 2004	30 October 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 May 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 May 2005 – 30 September 2005	30 October 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 May 2005 – 31 March 2006	30 April 2006	Yes
Final report	1 May 2003 – 31 March 2006 (=project end date)	31 June 2006 (=3 months after project completion)	Yes

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b></p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>• the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>• the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>To increase local people's control, ownership and involvement in implementing the CBD in Tristan da Cunha.</p>	<p>Signatories on key documents; Results of short repeat participatory appraisal in year 3; 1 season of Tristan-led fieldwork in Yr 3.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan and strategy; Final years report; Ongoing reporting to CBD.</p>	<p>Support for biodiversity conservation on Tristan continues.</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p>			
<p>1 Knowledge of biodiversity is sufficient for good management.</p>	<p>Habitat maps generated for Tristan and Nightingale; Species accounts for all significant species.</p>	<p>Habitat maps; biodiversity database; Scientific papers.</p>	<p>No volcanic eruptions or extreme weather.</p>
<p>2 Conservation priorities identified on grounds of livelihoods (utility) as well as science.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Strategy contains references to the socio economic study and income generation from biodiversity.</p>	<p>Socio-economic report and Biodiversity strategy sent to Darwin Initiative</p>	
<p>3 Capacity to manage and monitor biodiversity is enhanced.</p>	<p>NBSAP reflects local needs and aspirations. At least 10 islanders participate in field training. 4 participative planning workshops attended by stakeholders from key agencies in UK and S.A. New satellite connection is used effectively in year 3 by islanders to contact off-island stakeholders. S. Africa &amp; UK support network established.</p>	<p>Competence tests, trainers reports, workshop reports.</p> <p>Signed MOUs with agencies in UK and SA to carry out specified roles, appended to the Action Plan.</p> <p>Increased E-mail correspondence with islanders.</p>	<p>Supporting agencies continue to be able to participate.</p>
<p>4 A programme of work to actively conserve and manage key species and habitats is started.</p>	<p>New work starts; Key invasive species controlled; Key native species increase; 4 proposals for implementing components of the plan sent to donors in 2005; 6 concept notes produced.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports.</p> <p>Project concept notes and proposals</p>	
<p>5 Project aims &amp; results disseminated primarily locally but also internationally.</p>	<p>Plan available in technical and popular versions, on island, in London, St Helena &amp; Cape Town Media releases, Scientific papers, articles, and presentations images.</p>	<p>Copies of publications &amp; recordings sent to Darwin Initiative. Summary of lessons learnt sent to UK CBD focal point and FCO.</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>Field research on all islands except Gough and Inaccessible.</p>	<p><b>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</b></p> <p>Yrs 1 &amp; 2: Literature search &amp; key informants interviewed. Map major habitats on Tristan &amp; Nightingale. Survey key species (all taxa). Collect inverts for experts to ID. Identify threats &amp; opportunities. Publish findings and make recommendations.</p>		

Negotiate a Biodiversity Strategy for Tristan da Cunha.	Yrs 1 & 2: Establish framework for strategy. Establish local aspirations & concerns via socio-economic study. Review commitments under current conventions. Review commitments in existing plans for Gough and Inaccessible. Review commitments to Environmental charter. NPOA for albatrosses & petrels. Negotiate consensus.
Train local people to participate in the plan as far as possible.	Yrs 1 & 2: Design training programme. Provide training in advance of key stages in strategic planning. Encourage participation in fieldwork etc. Produce written outputs appropriate to the local audience, including education and ID materials. Build a network of support in UK and South Africa. Offer specific training to identified islanders.
Produce action plan.	Yr 2: Draft plan in Tristan, plus 2 workshops in SA and one in UK. Prioritise actions and negotiate roles and responsibilities to fulfil strategy. Yr 3: MoUs signed. Project concepts and proposals to fund the programme written. Start to implement the plan.
Publications & presentations.	Yr 2 & 3: Disseminate results to stakeholders in the UK, South Africa, St. Helena & Tristan. BAP and strategy, field guide, scientific papers, media releases, image library, websites etc.

## FINANCIAL ASPECTS

29. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 3 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team, their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
	%	%	%
<b>United Kingdom project team members and role</b>			
Jim Stevenson - Project Co-ordinator	20	20	20
Geoff Hilton - RSPB Scientific Advisor	10	10	10
<b>Host Country/ies project team members and role</b>			
Project Manager	75	100	50
Local Guides	15	15	15
Peter Ryan - University of Cape Town Scientific Advisor	3	3	3
Aldo Berutti - Workshop Facilitator	3	3	3
Field Worker 1	50	50	0
Field Worker 2	0	50	0
Socio-economist	50	0	0

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
Jim Stevenson		£5,239				
Geoff Hilton						
Project Manager						
Local Guides						
Peter Ryan						
Aldo Berutti						
Field Worker 1						
Field Worker 2						
Socio-economist						
<b>TOTAL COST OF SALARIES</b>			<b>£35,5</b>		<b>£1*</b>	

**30. How is your organisation currently funded?**

<u>Statement of Incoming Resources</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
(extracted from Annual Accounts to 31 03 02)	(£'000)	(£'000)
Membership Subscriptions		
Legacies		
Fund-raising		
Grants		
Business support & Charitable Trusts		
Income from Land		
Financial (interest, dividends and profit from sale of fixed assets.)		
Films consultancy and incidental income		
<b>Total Incoming Resources (£'000)</b>		

**31. Provide details of all other funding sources identified in Question 29 that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.**

RSPB - mostly in staff time, including support staff. BirdLife  
 South Africa - mostly in staff time and office costs. University of  
 Cape Town - for Dr. Peter Ryan's time.

**32. Please give details of any further resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Questions 29 and 31. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support e.g. accommodation.**

N/A

**33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where these may be costed). Add together to show total project costs.**

**Table D Darwin funding request**

	<b>2003/2004</b>	<b>2004/2005</b>	<b>2005/2006</b>
<b>Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested</b>	£63,949	£62,109	£28,059
<b>+ Funding/Income from other sources</b>	£15,020	£15,520	£15,520
<b>= Total project cost</b>	£78,969	£77,629	£43,579

**Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.**

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	TOTAL
<b>Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Travel and subsistence</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Printing</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Conferences, seminars etc</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Capital items/equipment (please break down)</b>				
• Darwin funding				
Satellite Phone				
Laptop Computer * 2				
Laptop Charger				
Laptop Batteries				
Computer Software (MS Office, GPS, Mapping)				
Digital Camera				
Stills Camera				
Ropes				
Binoculars				
Life Jackets * 3				
Field Sampling Equipment				
Rain Gear				
Boots				
Slide Film				
Two-way Radio * 2				
• other funding				
N/A				
<b>Other costs (please specify and break down)</b>				
• Darwin funding				
Liability Insurance				
BLSA Administration Costs				
Maintenance Costs				
• other funding				
Training (Mountaineering, Survey Work, Cultural Sensitivity)				
<b>Salaries (from previous table)</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>				
<b>TOTAL DARWIN COSTS</b>				
<b>TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES</b>				

**34. FCO NOTIFICATION**

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country

**CERTIFICATION 2003/04**

On behalf of the trustees/company (delete as appropriate) Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

I apply for a grant of **£63,949** in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2004 on the activities specified in paragraphs 21 and 23.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	DR DIETER HOFFMAN
Position in the organisation	HEAD OF GLOBAL PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT

10/1/03

Please return completed form to Defra by **13 January 2003** by e-mail to [darwin@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:darwin@defra.gsi.gov.uk) or in paper form to Zone 4/A2 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE.